

mention the debates in the House of Assembly, during the late session of the legislature, and also a resolution condemning the action of the Dominion Government a year ago—the session before last—couched in very strong terms. I have not the resolution here, but my hon. friend from Lunenburg must remember it, and therefore I think the statement that perfect harmony prevails in Nova Scotia, is scarcely a correct one to make. My hon. friend from Belleville who is not in has place—it is exceedingly difficult to make references to those speeches when my hon. friends refuse to listen, and I am very sorry to do so—

HON. MR. PLUMB—Do not stop on that account.

HON. MR. McCLELAN—The hon. gentleman makes a reference to the fact that he had a good deal to do with the first inception of the National Policy. It turns out that there are others laying claim to it also, but I suppose he is like a good many inventors of patent medicines and other devices for extracting money from people—they run very well, but come to grief sooner or later. St. Jacob's Oil was very well to trade with for a while, but old St. Jacob himself, like the inventor of the National Policy, remained in obscurity. The hon. gentleman from Belleville spoke about the export of cheese. He says that it is greater now than in 1877. In 1877 there was 81,834 lbs. of cheese imported from the United States, and the duty paid on it was \$2,455; in 1884 the imports were 104,240 lbs., valued at \$17,560, and the duty paid on it was \$3,127. So the statement of the hon. gentleman is simply erroneous. My hon. friend from Lunenburg says that this country once sold cows to the United States and we bought their cheese; but look at Canada now, he says. Well, we are now purchasing more cheese than we did then.

HON. MR. KAULBACH—We are better able to do so.

HON. MR. McCLELAN—Of course we are; but why should the hon. gentleman make such statements? It must be apparent to himself that they are not borne out by the facts.

HON. MR. KAULBACH—Do we not consume more cheese?

HON. MR. McCLELAN—I am not speaking of that. My hon. friend from Belleville speaks of there being no clamoring for work. Well, if the Ottawa lumber trade was depressed and the Chaudiere mills were shut down, and two or three influential gentlemen with prospects of promotion—and who subsequently were promoted—if they, with the desire of pleasing a strong party, chose to adopt the course which is open to them, I venture to say that any Government in Ottawa under any circumstances would find a crowd of people gathered in the streets demanding work. Those individuals who participated in manipulating that gathering, have gone to their reward—I mean their political reward, of course. The hon. member from Belleville might have referred to another crowd, to a number of people better dressed than they were perhaps—but after all, probably, no better in many ways—many of them very good and respectable men, and they were not content with coming once, or twice, or thrice, but they are coming every year. They are in a position to come with power, to demand that the people shall be taxed to benefit them and fill their pockets, and their prayers are heard. According to their judgment they get what they fancy will benefit them because it will hurt somebody else—because it restricts other people's liberty of trade, and compels them to buy their products and stocks. It is a great delusion; it is a manifest delusion. I am not glad for their misfortunes, but I do hope that experience will teach them, like the manufacturers of Lancashire, where 10 per cent. of the mills were shut down, to come to the same conclusion, that after all it is better to let trade run in its own natural healthy channel, and not undertake to force others—the lumbermen, the farmers and fishermen—to build up vast concerns only to be tumbled down in times of depression. It is an act of legalized injustice. Those are the crowds of people to whom the hon. gentleman might well have directed his attention. My hon. friend from Hamilton spoke about sewing machines, and he explained how it came to pass that the makers of sewing machines in the United States, since the adoption of the